

home CRAFTSMAN

AUGUST 1955

35c

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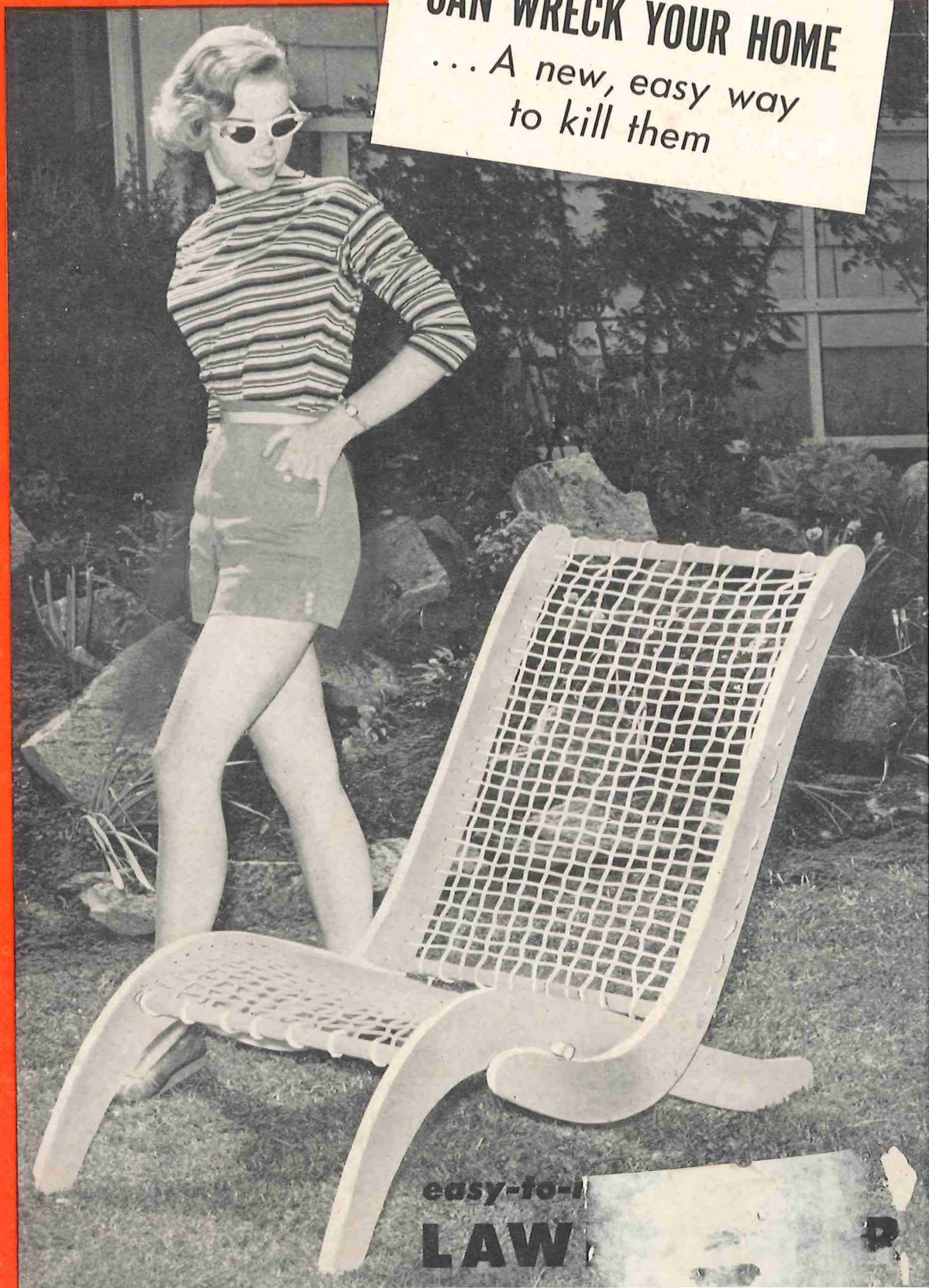
New Sewing Table

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TERMITES

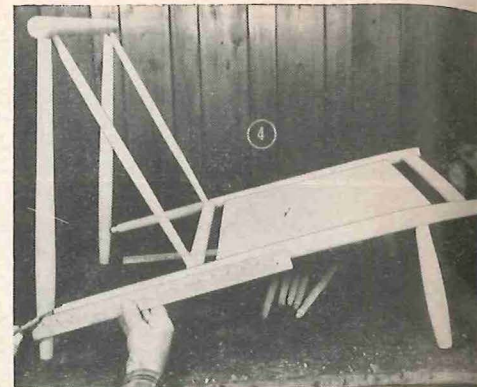
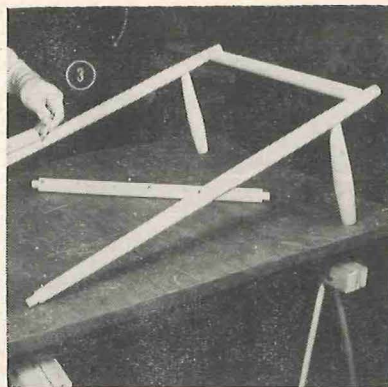
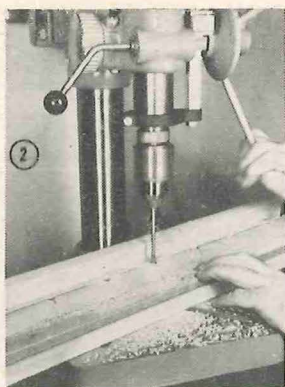
CAN WRECK YOUR HOME

... A new, easy way
to kill them



easy-to-

LAW

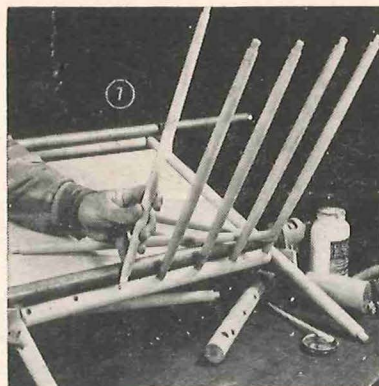
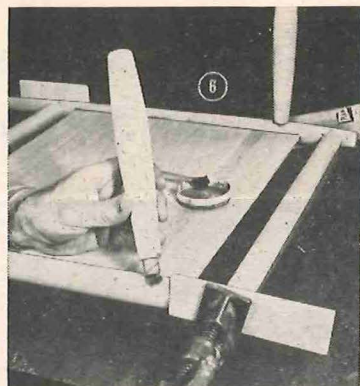


Legs, rails and spindles (Fig. 1) are hardwood turnings. The side rails are slotted to receive the plywood bottom panel. Holes for the back spindles are marked and drilled (2), as are holes in the side rails for the front legs and front rail. The parts are temporarily assembled (3) while the remaining holes are located. Last of all, the lower holes in back legs are marked (4)

adapted from **DANISH MODERN** at its best is this easily made

The framework consists of gently tapered turnings and a plywood seat panel . . . The cushions are foam rubber





In the final assembly, the front and back rails as well as the seat panel are glued to the side rails (5). Next, the front legs are glued in place (6). Note how bar clamps are applied to hold the frame together. The rear spindles are glued in the lower back rail (7). It is then a simple matter to add the upper back rail and the back legs to complete the assembly (8)

low, low chair

By RALPH TREVES

SCANDINAVIAN craftsmen and designers often have set the pace for home furnishings. In fact, what we know as contemporary furniture to a large measure had its style origins in Sweden and Denmark.

That novel concepts in modern design are still emerging is demonstrated by the neat spindle lounge seat shown, which is a modification of Danish craftsmanship. It combines almost primitive simplicity with the sophisticated flare of a tasteful living room. Despite its delicate appearance, attained by the gentle tapers of the turnings, the chair is quite rugged, and certainly very comfortable.

The chair is made of two sizes of hardwood (maple or birch) turnings— $\frac{3}{4}$ " and $1\frac{5}{8}$ " diameters—and a single seat panel of $\frac{3}{8}$ " plywood. The cushions are cored foam rubber, one 3" x 16" x 21", the other 4" x 19" x 21", cut to simple squares and covered with fabric.

Stock to make up the various members is cut to the dimensions given in the drawing with an allowance of at least $\frac{3}{4}$ " more in length, for waste at each end. This is needed for the lathe centers. The side rails are slotted, before being turned, to take the $\frac{3}{8}$ " seat panel. These slots start at a point $3\frac{1}{4}$ " from the established front end of the rail and continue for $15\frac{1}{4}$ ".

Each piece is set up in the lathe between centers and turned to the required diameter. After this has been done, the tenons are marked at the ends where required. All tenons are $\frac{3}{4}$ " in length. Those on the back spindles should be $\frac{3}{8}$ " in diameter; those on the heavier stock, $\frac{5}{8}$ " in diameter. After being laid out, the tenons are turned. This is followed by tapering the turnings as required.

The next operation is to locate on the upper and lower back rails the holes that are to take the spindles, Fig. 1. The holes are bored $\frac{3}{4}$ " deep with a $\frac{3}{8}$ " bit as in

Fig. 2. Holes $\frac{5}{8}$ " in diameter and $\frac{3}{4}$ " deep are bored in the side rails to take the front legs and the front rail.

These parts are assembled temporarily as shown in Fig. 3 while the location of the back rail is established on the side rails. A $\frac{5}{8}$ " hole is bored to a depth of $\frac{3}{4}$ " in each side rail to take the back rail. Then the pieces assembled as in Fig. 4, minus the back legs. The side rails should be blocked up so that the back end is $3\frac{1}{2}$ " above the surface on which the assembly is resting. In this position the back legs are placed in their approximate locations so that the hole in the upper back rail into which the rear leg is set can be located. The upper back rail is now removed and the $\frac{5}{8}$ " diameter holes are bored.

The work is reassembled as in Fig. 4 and the locations of the holes to take the

side rails are established on the back legs. The holes are bored with a $\frac{5}{8}$ " bit to a depth of $\frac{3}{4}$ ".

All parts should be assembled without glue in order to check the work. If the parts fit properly, the final assembling can be undertaken.

As shown in Fig. 5, the front and back rails, as well as the seat panel, are glued to the side rails. The front legs are glued in place next, as shown in Fig. 6, and clamps are applied. The rear spindles are set in the lower back rail as in Fig. 7, then the other members joined to complete the chair as in Fig. 8. All excess glue forced from the joints should be removed before it has had time to set.

The chair should be finished natural by applying several coats of water-white lacquer, drying well between coats.

NOTE

SPINDLE DIMENSIONS INCLUDE TENONS
DISTANCE DIMENSIONS TO CENTERS OF SPINDLES
 $\frac{3}{4}$ " TURNINGS HAVE $\frac{3}{8}$ " DIA. $\times \frac{3}{4}$ " TENONS AT EACH END
 $1\frac{5}{8}$ " TURNINGS HAVE $\frac{5}{8}$ " DIA. $\times \frac{3}{4}$ " TENONS WHERE REQUIRED

